



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

JOY.

WELCOME—welcome, happy friends,
Thou art a happy man, I see;
Seraphic smiles, and human joys,
Ever welcome—welcome joy.

Thee I welcome, still I see,
Thou art a happy man, I see;
Thy smiles and words, and human joys,
Ever welcome—welcome joy.

And now the pleasures of adversity,
Let my youthful heart be glad;
That I may sing a while in gladness,
Welcome ever—welcome joy.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines on the Death of a Friend.

To come—'tis over, her soul hath flown,
To meet with angels round Jehovah's throne;
Join in the choir with angels song,
And let us be glad to part with you.

Just as this lovely soul began to bloom,
I was down to be down to sink to an early tomb,
And left as only but to bloom in the grave,
To meet with pain, with sorrow and with we.

LUCY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written on a walk to the grave of my Sister.

Cold is the heart which once affection warmed,
Cold is the turf which once affection warmed,
When he who nurtured there shall be cold as stone.

What makes this spot so dear to me,
Who do I love, and who do I love,
It is the place where my sister's soul lies,
No place so dear as where my sister lies.

When twilight spreads its shadows o'er the hill,
When you are gone, I come to sit with thee,
And first I ask, the sweetly sleeping soul,
His long mortal coil from the lowly bed.

There's not a hill, there's not a vale so green,
That can be so dear to me as this green vale,
There's not a spot so dear to me as this green vale,
That can be so dear to me as this green vale.

Where shall I walk, when others all are gone,
To seek for thee, when others all are gone,
Along the wild woodlands, or down the stream,
To seek for thee, when others all are gone.

When I am old, when I am weak and feeble,
When I am old, when I am weak and feeble,
When I am old, when I am weak and feeble,
When I am old, when I am weak and feeble.

Yet I will walk, and when the shades of Even
Spread their soft folds o'er this vale of tears,
I'll think that spirit still forsake its home,
To hold with me, sweetest, in the grave.

VIZ LUSTACE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines on the Death of Mary Jane Smith, infant daughter of Mrs. Smith, Esq., who died on the 26th March last.

We should not grieve when infants die,
For heaven but form'd them for the day;
We should not grieve when infants die,
For heaven but form'd them for the day.

We should not grieve when infants die,
For heaven but form'd them for the day;
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For heaven but form'd them for the day;
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For heaven but form'd them for the day.

AMANDA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines.

Oh, were I weep for you, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

And there should sorrow sit, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

And there should sorrow sit, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
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And there should sorrow sit, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO —

The sun in the west is now slowly descending,
And memory spots in the luxury of feeling;
For the evening breeze is soft and sweet,
And the moon is shining in the sky.

Oh, deeply I grieve for you, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

And there should sorrow sit, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

And there should sorrow sit, my love,
Above the graves should sorrow sit,
To keep the green turf fresh with tears,
Where grief's sad vesting lamp is lit.

THE TRANCE OF LOVE.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

Love, in a dreamy mood, one day
Saw a young man, with a smile so sweet,
His eyes were bright, and his heart so true,
And he felt a love that was not true.

Love, in a dreamy mood, one day
Saw a young man, with a smile so sweet,
His eyes were bright, and his heart so true,
And he felt a love that was not true.

Love, in a dreamy mood, one day
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THE MORALIST.

THE SLAVERY OF VICE.

The slavery produced by vice appears in the dependence under which it brings the sinner to circumstances of external fortune.—One of the favorite characters of liberty, is the independence it bestows. He who is truly free, is above all servile compliances, and abject subjection. He is able to rest upon himself; and while he regards his superiors with proper deference, neither debases himself by cringing to them, nor is tempted to purchase their favor by dishonorable means. But the sinner has forfeited every privilege of this nature. His passions and habits render him an absolute dependent on the world, and the world's favor, or the uncertain goods of fortune, and the fickle humours of men. For it is by these he subsists, and among these his happiness is sought: according as his passions determine him to pursue pleasures, riches, or preferments. Having no fund within himself, whence to draw enjoyment, his only resource is in things without. His hopes and fears all hang upon the world. He partakes in all its vicissitudes, and is moved and shaken by every wind of fortune.—This is to be in the strictest sense a slave to the world.

Religion and virtue, on the other hand, confer on the mind principles of noble independence.—"The upright man is satisfied from himself."—He despises not the advantages of fortune, but he centres not his happiness in them. With a moderate share of them he can be contented; and contentment is felicity. Happy in his own integrity, conscious of the esteem of good men, reposing firm trust in the providence, and the promises of God, he is exempted from servile dependence on other things. He can wrap himself up in a good conscience, and look forward, without terror, to the change of the world. Let all things shift around him as they please, he knows that by the Divine ordination, they shall be made to work together in the issue for his good; and therefore having much to hope from God, and little to fear from the world, he can be easy in every state. One who possesses within himself such an establishment of mind, is truly free. But shall I call that man free, who has nothing that is his own, no property assured; whose very heart is not his own, but rendered the appendage of external things, and the sport of fortune? Is that man free, let his outward condition be ever so splendid, whom his imperious passions detain at their call, whom they send forth at their pleasure, to drudge and toil, and to beg his only enjoyment from the casualties of the world? Is he free, who must flatter and lie to compass his ends; who must bear with this man's caprice, and that man's scorn; must profess friendship where he hates, and respect where he contemns; who is not at liberty to appear in his own colors, nor to speak his own sentiments; who dares not be honest lest he should be poor?—Believe it, no chains bind so hard, no fetters are so heavy, as those which fasten the corrupted heart to this treacherous world; no dependence is more contemptible than that under which the voluptuous, the covetous, or the ambitious man lies to the means of pleasure, gain, or power. Yet this is the boasted liberty, which vice promises, as the recompense of setting us free from the salutary restraints of virtue.

Many opinions have been cherished by men of genius, more for their novelty than from their correctness, and have been adhered to after their origin was publicly known, with the same fondness a parent expresses for his offspring. Of this kind is, possibly, Shakspeare's idea of harmony, where he anatomizes the ear which is not erect, and the breast which does not bound, at the sound of music. This idea is clothed in glowing language, but we admire it more from the vigor and beauty of its diction, than for its correctness or propriety. We could cite many instances to prove its falsity from among men eminent in the elevation of public, or celebrated for the virtues of private life. As an exception to the assertion of the hand of Avon, we shall notice, only one; but it is a character, whose name will, at once, silence every stickler for the universality of Shakspeare's remark. If our information be correct, the immortal Washington was not a lover of music. To him the harshness of a life or the harmony of an organ, though elicited by a Handel, had perhaps equal charms. On the contrary, every sabbath son of Africa has an ear attuned to the most delicate touches of any musical instrument. Their nation is notorious for a just and general taste for this science, and to the name of negro is attached the idea of musical powers, as much as to the nightingale.

SINCERITY.

Sincerity is the most commendable wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy dispatch of business. It creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labor of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in a few words. It is like travelling a plain beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end, than bye ways, in which men often lose themselves. In a word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over; but its inconvenience is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor trusted when perhaps he means honesty. When a man hath once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood. Indeed, if a man were only to deal in the world for a day, and should never have occasion to converse more with mankind, never more need their good opinion or good word, it were then no great matter (as for as re-

spects the affairs of this world) if he spent his reputation at once and ventured it at one throw. But if he be to continue in the world, and would have the advantage of reputation whilst he is in it, let him make use of truth and sincerity in all his words and actions, for nothing but this will hold it out to the end.—All other arts may fall, but truth and integrity will carry a man through, and bear him out to the last.

PLEASURES OF THE WORLD.

In the pursuits of happiness, nothing can be of greater disadvantage to mankind than an appetite for inordinate and sensual pleasures. To this mankind may justly impute many of the troubles and perplexities in life. But although in theory the truth of it seems evident, there are few that are willing to practice on the moral. Instead of shunning sensuality, as the bane of social virtue and happiness, we see most men recurring to it, as the antidote against distress. The pleasures of sense tend only to throw us into anxieties and disappointments.—They serve but to liquidate our faculties and soften the powers of intellect. Pleasure is of a deceitful nature.—It serves for a while to transport us with hopes of happiness, and to satisfy the cravings of a greedy appetite; but after being drawn by it into all the miseries of debauchery and vice—after having spent our fortunes and impaired our health by the continual exercise of its intoxicating influence, it leaves us in a labyrinth from which we are unable to escape.

Pleasure, says the fable, is but a painted butterfly, which, though arrayed in all the beauties of a spring-time flower, has nothing but hollowness and unsteadiness within.

If we wish for true happiness, let us not seek it among the gaudy fripperies of life—in the gratification of passions which grow more lawless by indulgence; but let us look to that true fountain from which alone it flows, and receive it in the reserved tranquility of a contented mind.

COLLECTANEA.

TRACING A PEDIGREE.

A Shah of Persia had a superb war horse brought to him for sale, and called his officers around him in front of his palace, to judge of the animal's value. A gang of slaves, with their task master, crossed the court at the same time, and one of them, a Greek, paused to look at the horse. "And what think you of the purchase?" said the Shah rather contemptuously. "The horse is a good one, sire," replied the Greek; "but I will pawn my life—which for a slave is not much—that he was suckled by an ass."—Suckled by an ass! It is impossible! But the owner of the steed, being sent for, confirmed the statement. The mare who foaled him had died, and a she ass, who was in milk, had been his foster-mother. "By the hump of the holy camel!" exclaimed the Shah, "the Christian dog has brains! give him half a loaf a day, at the expense of the public." The Greek's penetration disturbed the mind of the descendant of Ali; he thought incessantly of asses. Shortly afterwards, among his treasures he discovered a costly globe of jasper. "Inshallah!" he will have this carved into a spacious cup," said he, "from which I may quaff sherbet to the honour of our prophet; and that Greek—he of the ass—shall do the work." "Light of the Sun!" said the Greek, his task being proposed to him, "this stone contains an animal. Alah Korum! This was too much! But the stone was sawed in two and a lizard was found in the middle. 'There is but one God,' said the Shah. "By the beard of the prophet! upon which be eternal oil of roses—Give him a whole loaf a day at the public expense," said the Shah. Some time after this, his highness, the Shah, was seized with a doubt as to his own legitimacy. It was a nice point for the King to inquire into; but yet he had misgivings that Ali Mohammed had not at all points been his progenitor. The Greek was, (this time,) privately sent for. "You," said the Shah, moodily, "you ride the stars, tell me, I command you, what was my father." "I have no control over the stars," replied the Greek, "or I should scarcely have remained so long your prisoner; but as I can judge from observations, I should take your highness's father to have been a baker." On this the Shah pondered more than ever. Once he thought of resigning the crown. At length, he once more ordered the Greek to be brought before him. "Tell me, O Christian most accursed!" said the Shah, "since I am the son of a baker—(may the eternal oven be his portion!)—tell me the particular manipulator of flour to whom I owe my being." "Your highness's command," replied the Greek, "passes my capacity to obey. I have no power over Genii, but derive my knowledge, little as it is, from close observation, and comparison of probabilities." "But how, unless by magic art," asked the king, "could you know that my horse had been nursed by an ass?" "It was because such fostering in my country, sire, is not uncommon; and that horses so nursed, acquire, from imitation, a peculiar mode of baring their ears." "Binallah!" But how did you discover," returned the Shah, "that there was a lizard within the jewel?" "It was, your highness, that I have before, in my travels, seen such prodigies; and that a certain opacity about the stone in question, made me suspect the fact in that particular case." "But, whisker of the Prophet's cat," exclaimed the puzzled Prince, "what could lead you to suspect that I am the son of a baker?" "Pardon me, sire; but it was a circumstance in your highness's own conduct." "In my own conduct, slave? Tell it, or, you son of a dog, this moment is your last." "When first I told your highness that the horse you had bought had been nursed by an ass, your highness commended my knowledge, and ordered half a loaf of bread to be given to me." "I discovered to your highness that the globe of jasper contained an animal, your highness set me to work to find out the truth, and I did, but what of all this?" cried the impatient Shah. "On this, sire, I pondered, and I said within myself,—The sons of Kings pay good services with treasures, and with honours—with thanks and with jewels—with high offices and sums of gold. He whose farthest conception of largess is the giving a loaf of bread, should be no other than the son of a baker."

Dionysius of Syracuse, used to make a joke of the numerous acts of sacrilege we are now recounting. Once, when he had been plundering the fane of Proserpine, at Locri, and was sitting

away with his feet, before a fine breeze, "Do ye see," said he to his friend, laughing, "what prospect the immortal gods vouchsafe to the sacrilegious?" At another time, he stripped the image of Jupiter Olympus of a golden cloak of great weight, and put upon it a woollen one, saying, "the golden is too heavy for summer and too cold for winter, but the woollen will do for either season." He ordered the golden beard of Esculapius, to be taken off, affirming that it was out of all reason that the son should have a venerable beard, while his father, Apollo, had none at all. He robbed the temples of their tables of the gold and silver, which were inscribed with the words "Deorum honorum," (of the gods' honours,) and he would avail himself of their profane gain. On another occasion, he made love to the golden victories, crowns and goblets, which some images held in their hands as if in the act of giving them away, protesting he did not take, but only accepted them, and that it would be very absurd to pray to the gods for the goods of life, and yet refuse what they offered of their own accord.

A LEGACY.

The following is an extract from the last will and testament of Col. George Mason of Virginia:

"I recommend to my sons, from my own experience in life, to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station, to the troubles and vexations of public business; but if either their own inclinations, or the necessity of the times, should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity, those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

The reply of Porus to the interrogation of Alexander, how he wished to be treated, and the rebuke of Caesar to the mariner for his timidity, when he carried him and his fortunes, have been often quoted by authors, as striking illustrations of that intrepidity of character and heroism of soul, which is distinguished by the appellation of moral sublimity. We do not recollect, however, to have seen a more forcible instance of this fearlessness of heart, than what is contained in the following anecdote respecting Frederick Schiller, the celebrated author of the "Robbers."

Young Schiller was about 7 years old, when black clouds one day announced an approaching thunder storm. Flashes of lightning began to dart through the atmosphere. Inquiry was made for the boy, but he was nowhere to be found.—The tempest meanwhile came nearer and nearer; the thunder rolled awfully, the lightnings burst from the bosom of the murky clouds. The anxiety of the parents increased with every clap—the whole family was employed in seeking him. He was at length found, just at the moment of descending from the top of a very tall lime tree near the house. "For God's sake," cried his father, in the greatest alarm, "where have you been?" "I only wanted to see," replied the fearless and inquisitive boy, "where all that fire came from."

In his maturer years, one of Schiller's favorite recreations was, to go in a boat on the majestic Elbe, especially in a thunder storm, when its surface was curled into foaming waves, and all the elements of nature seemed to be in a conflict.—When the loudest bursts of thunder rolled in the mountain, and the tempest lashed the stream into lofty billows, he was so transported, that he would often shout applauding *Bravo!* to the grandeur of nature.

A VIRTUOUS LIFE.

What are honor, fame, wealth and power, when compared with the expectation of a being without an end, and a happiness adequate to that end? How poor will these seem at our last hour; and how joyful will that man be, who has lead an honest, virtuous life, and travelled to Heaven through the roughest ways of poverty, affliction and contempt.

Happiness is that single and glorious thing, which is the very light and sun of the animated universe; and where she is not, it would be better that nothing should be. Without her, wisdom is but a shadow, and virtue a name; she is their sovereign mistress: for her alone they labor, and by her they will be paid; to enjoy her, is the object of their efforts, and the consummation of their toil.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. ITINERANT SKETCHES—No. II. THE PENSIONER.

"Old men forget: yet all shall be forgot;
But he'll remember, with advantages,
What feats he did."

SHAKESPEARE.

During one of my customary sojourns in the country, in the summer season, it happened that I took up my residence, for a few days, in the village where dwelt the old man from whom I had the following tale. It was the afternoon of my arrival at the village tavern, that he first attracted my attention, there was a certain something in his countenance, which, added to his black stock, thread-bare gaiters of the same colour, and old corded breeches, not to speak of the fine white locks that lay on his wrinkled brow, at once interested me in him; and my respect was no doubt increased by the manner in which one of the neighbours invited the "Sergeant" to try a little of his glass of whiskey. I thought, too, that the "Sergeant" felt proud that his title was mentioned before the stranger, by the erect manner in which he moved towards the speaker to accept of the offered potation.—We soon became acquainted, and in the course of a day or two, I was high in the old man's favour, on account of the attentive manner in which I listened to all his tales of "76—for, I had soon found out that he was a soldier of the Revolution, a Pensioner of the Government, who, supported by his little income, lived, with his aged wife, in a neighbouring cottage. I liked the old man, and was an attentive auditor—for his tales had a charm for me which they bore for no other soul in the village, viz.—novelty. I visited him at his cottage, and found every thing in the most perfect order, neat and clean; near the door sat his venerable consort, knitting without the aid of glasses, though 70 winters had gone over her head; at the door lay a large Newfoundland dog, stretched at his ease; and over the fireplace hung an old horseman's sword—an emblem of his owner's former occupation—a memento of days long past. I noted down, in my sketch-book, several of his tales, and amongst others, the one I now copy, which was part of a conversation that ensued, on my asking some question in regard to his venerable Dame—for he told me "it was the story of how he first became acquainted with her." I have taken some liberties with the language, and have given it a dress different from the one in which it was delivered by Sergeant Archibald.

The winter of 1777-8, saw the British Army in possession of Philadelphia, whilst the American army, or (as their better appointed opponents expressed it) "Mr. Washington and his ragged regiment," braved all the rigors of the season in their huts, at the Valley Forge, where the mounds of earth that marked their encampment are still to be seen, swelling from the side of the hill, and supporting the varied foliage of numerous large trees—monuments of American patriotism, and independence. During this period, from the contiguity of the two armies, skirmishes between parties from either, were frequent: almost every day brought on some of the kind—for the Americans sometimes extended their excursions as far down as the Schuylkill, when they would be driven back by a superior party of the enemy, who, revelling in the city, suffered the winter to pass without a decisive blow. In all these excursions and skirmishes, the horse bore a conspicuous part, and it was in that division of the troops that Sergeant Archibald belonged, who partook of a full share of the hardships, mounted on a strong bay charger, that rushed into the fight as though animated by the spirit of shivelly. One morning a party of the horse were draughted for an expedition towards Philadelphia, and a particular friend of Archibald's, one with whom he had shared many hard days, was amongst the number. This, to the young soldier, was peculiarly hard—for it was only a day or two before, that his horse had been killed under him, in a fray with the enemy, and he was now mounted on a sorry old beast, with which he was loathe to turn out. In this emergency he applied to Archibald, to beg "a loan of his charger, for the service. The Sergeant was greatly attached to his horse; he disliked to lend him; but he could refuse Tom nothing: so Tom obtained him, and departed with his troop, the best mounted man in it, leaving Archibald, (who had no idea of being ordered from camp,) the old horse.

But things often turn out widely different from what we, in our greatest wisdom, expect. Archibald soon found it was so in the present case—for, soon after the detachment to which the young trooper belonged, who had borrowed his horse, departed from camp, he was summoned by an order to prepare for active service. Horses were scarce. There was no alternative for him but to proceed with the poor beast that the young soldier had left him, and which appeared to be more fit at this time for any other business than the only one for which he was wanted. Like Hudson's horse,

"His strutting ribs on both sides showed,
Like furrows he himself had plough'd."

Yet the old animal once had his day, when he could follow the cry of bounds over the neighbouring hills, from morn till night, and happily he still retained a faculty that had once constituted his chief excellence: this was the power of leaping. No fence nor gate, however high, could stop his career—he sprang them all. When the detachment set out, Sergeant Archibald, mounted on his new charger, experienced feelings very different from those he had formerly felt, when seated on his own horse, and, as he himself expressed it, "whereas, he had always before, felt bold and confident, and ready for the best of 'em," he "now felt a sort of lost, and backward;" but, in spite of all his ill feelings and forebodings, he was constrained to march with the rest. Their direction was for Philadelphia, and the mid-day sun saw them well advanced on their journey, though the roads were wet and uncomfortable. When the detachment arrived within a few miles of the city, it separated, and took several different roads, the better to reconnoitre. One of these parties, consisting of four men, was commanded by Sergeant Archibald, and they jogged down a by-road, as fast as the bad state of it, and the capacity of the commander's horse would permit, little dreaming of the danger that awaited them. Their way had wound through a wood for some distance, and now a large thicket of cedars hid its continuance from their sight; not a sound was heard but the noise they made themselves, and the wind rustling through the thick tops of the trees. A desultory conversation was beguiling the way, when, all of a sudden, when they left the thicket, and the road opened to their view, it appeared lined with Hessian horsemen. At the same instant, the Sergeant's party wheeled their horses, and the blast of a trumpet echoed through the woods. Speed was all that could save them—for, as they looked over their shoulders, they saw numbers of their enemies, hot in their pursuit. In this situation, the Sergeant would soon have been left behind by his men, but they restrained their steeds to bear him company; yet it was apparent that this could not last long—for their enemies, fast gaining ground, were almost within pistol shot. Archibald tried every means in his power to urge on his beast—the blood was on his spurs—but it availed not; the Hessians approached—pistol shots were exchanged—it would do no longer. Archibald's men stuck their spurs into their steeds, and shot a-head of him, and almost at the same instant his left arm was wounded by a bullet. It was now he bethought him of his horse's springing powers—for it was plain his running ones would not avail him much longer. On each side of the road, was a bank, surmounted by a fence—'twas a high leap, but "neck or nothing," thought the Sergeant; he resolved to try it—and ere his enemies could have been aware of his intention, he wheeled his horse, gave him the spur, and cleared the bank and fence in triumph, amidst a general discharge of the Hessians' pistols. The foremost of his pursuers ran his horse at the same place, but on approaching it the animal stopped short, and flung his rider with considerable force against the bank. None of their horses could leap it, and the Sergeant fled with renewed hope—for his superior knowledge of the ground, and the distance he would gain ere his pursuers could cross, would be of great advantage to him. But his hopes were soon checked; he felt himself growing weak from the loss of blood, and his arm was becoming exceedingly painful, and his horse flagged more and more at each step. A wood was high, and he struck into it just as his enemies had recommenced the pursuit. His better knowledge of the country was now all his dependence, and he cautiously passed on, through all the thickets and bye-places with which he was acquainted, at intervals catching a glimpse of and hearing his pursuers. At length he appeared to have baffled the Hessians; he no longer heard their pursuit; the rustling sound of the leaves, disturbed by his horse's feet, alone broke the silence. The horse and his rider were both weak and fatigued, and every step intimated a wish to stop. Archibald guided his weary animal amongst some rocks that lay near him, to the most impervious part of a large thicket; here he dismounted and secured him, resolving to seek the shelter of a house at no great distance off—for his wound was very painful. The sun, declining far in the west, was warning all nature to prepare for the approaching darkness, and there amongst the leafless trees long lines of lightening that here and there were reflected by some of

unmolested snow, when the fatigued Benja-
min reached the house towards which he had direct-
ed his course. At this critical time, the political
feelings of almost every person throughout the
country were known to the American army;
therefore, Archibald did not despair of obtaining
good usage; but still, he scarcely had imagined
half the kind welcome that awaited him. Two
elderly females, and a blooming young maiden
received him with joy, happy to be of service to
a defender of their country. His wound was
quickly dressed, and he seated in ease before a
large fire, that the coldness of the day rendered
highly agreeable; whilst, at his request, a sandy-
headed boy was placed on the look-out, to give
him notice of the approach of any of his enemies,
should they come that way. His horse remained
in the kitchen for the Sergeant well knew, that
should the enemy approach, he could be of no
use to him, but, on the contrary, would, if taken
at the farm house, only confirm their suspicions
that he was concealed there. It was plain that
they were most safe when separate, whilst the
Hessians were beating through the neighbour-
hood. The eyes of the Sergeant, though he
was weary and wounded, every now and then
rested on the face of the young damsel, who had
assisted to dress his arm, with an expression that
would cause her to resume her knitting with ap-
parently renewed anxiety. The damsel continued
knitting, and the Sergeant gazing at intervals
their eyes meeting, when the damsel seemed
full of pity, and the Sergeant of a mixed sort of
feeling—for, as Corporal Trim has expressed it,
"He perceived that he was beginning to be in
love"—and, indeed, the Sergeant thought that
he had never seen so pleasing a maiden as Alice.
But all enjoyments must have an ending; just as
Archibald began to feel truly comfortable, his
faithful young centinel rushed in with the news
that a party of Hessians were galloping towards
the house. The Sergeant sprang on his feet, the
two elderly females started with fearful counte-
nances. Decision was necessary—for the horses
were approaching. To hide was Archibald's
only resource—a closet, a bed or a chimney af-
forded but poor security from the Hessians. The
inventive Alice was on the rack. "Where
could he hide?"—and in a moment she thought
of the safest place—"The oven." This was an
old structure, that opened into the fire place,
whilst it extended its capacious bulk to some dis-
tance on the back part of the house. The Ser-
geant cast a wistful glance at it, and another at
Alice, but there was no resource. The fire was
raked aside to allow him a passage, and the un-
stopped mouth of the oven admitted the Sergeant
into what had sheltered hough before but good-
ly dishes of homely fare, when the oven was again
stopped. The fire place glowed with an accumu-
lation of wood, which was added by order of
the thoughtful Alice, so that the enemy might
entertain no suspicion of aught being concealed.
Hardly were these arrangements fulfilled when the
troopers rode clattering into the yard. The house
was soon filled with them, and a scene of
ransack and plunder was commenced. Happily
for Archibald the Hessians had not discovered
his concealed horse, in the woods; therefore,
there was nothing that tended to confirm a sus-
picion that he had sought a shelter at the house.
Plunder was their only object, and they scarcely
had time for that, as night was coming on. When
Archibald, in his concealment, heard their heavy
boots and rattling swords, as the soldiers walked
across the room, and round the house, he felt a
warmth pervading him, that almost would have
sanctioned a belief that he was there for other
purpose than safety, but how were his fears
augmented when he found a bevy of his enemies
assembled round the oven, on the outside of the
house, who were preparing to plunder a pigeon-
box that was nestled over it. "God help me!"
thought the Sergeant, "the oven's old, and put
together with clay, and a fat Dutchman mounts
I shall have the oven and a Dutchman both in my
power." The well known specific gravity of the
nation gave no consolation to him, but his appre-
hensions were somewhat abated when he found
that the enemy also regarded this point—for he
heard one soldier propose that another should
get up, "because he was the lightest." This
was followed by a laugh from a third, who ob-
served, "He didn't wonder, but had no idea of
getting up himself—for when a man comes out of
his saddle head foremost, it generally knocks
climbing notions out of it." "You be d—d!"
was the reply, "but I'd give a month's pay to
be as near that cursed rebel as I am to them pig-
cons." "Likely enough," said the other, "you
were in a fair way to catch him when you stuck
your spurs into the bank." One of the party now
sprang on the oven; his weight caused the clayey
cement to rattle down on poor Archibald, who
lay in anxious fear. The peaceful habitation of
the pigeons was soon riddled, and the plunderer
descended just as his steps had destroyed the
equilibrium of the arch, and started some of the
stones from their places. The Sergeant breath-
ed something freer now, and listened with much
anxiety for he found the troop was about de-
parting, and he soon had the pleasure to hear
the receding sound of their horses' feet; and
presently, when danger was no longer to be ap-
prehended from them, the blooming Alice lib-
erated her prisoner, who impressed a token of his
thanks upon her cheek. When night had set
in, the old horse was conducted from his conceal-
ment in the woods to the farmer's stable, where
he roared in abundance of good cheer; whilst his
master, having partaken of a comfortable sup-
per, seated by the fire, amused the old folks with
stories of the war, and news of their son, (who
belonged to his regiment,) and made love to
Alice, whose warm heart he had completely
gained, ere the height of the cold bright moon
told him 'twas time to retrace his way to the
camp.

THE BACHELOR'S PETITION.

The petition of the Old Bachelor, of Richmond to the Ladies,
humbly sheweth.

That your petitioners, having long viewed with
deep regret, the decided preference which you
manifest towards our more youthful rivals, have
come to a determination of laying our separate
claims once more before you. Your petitioners
are truly sorry that all their efforts to please you
have proved unavailing; and that the candor
and fervor by which they have always been actuated,
in addressing you, should have been unfortu-
nately lost sight of amidst the incense of flattery
which is daily offered at your shrines by the con-
cited gallants of the present day. Some of us,
in our matrimonial pursuits, may have been gov-
erned by mercenary motives, yet have we not as-
suredly sacrificed them at the altar of affection! Conscious
of the degrading epithet of *Old Bachelor*, which is
undeservedly applied to us, we approach you with
more timidity and embarrassment, than ever we
experienced in the first salutes of our youth. When
we enter your presence, it is with a fear of dis-
fidence, of which we can give you no adequate de-
scription—and the words we would utter become
frozen within our lips. If perchance a more youth-
ful gallant hands you in the palm, the incessant
gallantry of his tongue deprives us of the faculty
of our speech, and we are compelled to withdraw
and conceal our chagrin in some secret corner of
the house.

The many parties at which you have shown

forth, in all the brilliancy of your charms during
the past winter, have been another source of great
alarm.—On these occasions we were the victims
of that mortification and jealousy, which our de-
plorable situation was calculated to produce.—At
these heels and toe exertions, the youthful candi-
date for your hand was sure to be preferred—and
the ominous words would ever and anon ring in
our ears "Sir I am engaged."

Your petitioners appeal to all your sensibilities,
and ask you, whether it is not truly mortifying
that we should be styled *Old Bachelors*, when we
use every effort to change our situation? Might
we not step forward and interrupt the minister,
when performing the marriage ceremony, he pro-
nounces—"If any know why these two should not
be joined together, let them say so now, or for-
ever hold their peace?" Might we not tell him
that we had a prior claim on his affections?

Ah! unfortunate that we are! we have often
knelt in humble supplication at the altar of beau-
ty, and pined away in solitude for the object of
our adoration; but all in vain!—Our situation is
deplorable, and the heavy hand of time threatens
us with the horrors of perpetual celibacy.

We appeal to your sympathies. We appeal to
your interests. Consider what would be your own
feelings, if the terrible epithet of "old maids" as
you would come to salute your rare, as you
should pray to escape from that state of "single-
blessedness"—as you would invoke every power of
mercy to remedy your lonely situation if you
should ever arrive at it, we conjure you to feel
for us; to listen with mercy to our prayers; and
if you cannot give us your affections, at least give
us your compassion. Forbear the use of an epi-
thet which cuts us to the quick; and do not by
word or manner taunt us with our situation.—
Save us at least from the cruel name of "Old Ba-
chelor."

There is some respect even in the title of an
"Old Maid." Her utility has been developed, and
her praises have been sung, by Haley. She is
the nurse of the sick, the friend of the unfortu-
nate; she is at least a woman, ever kind, ever con-
siderate, except to "Old Bachelors." She shares
the affecting eulogies which have been uttered by
Ladyland in favour of the female sex. But what
poet has ever sung our praises. What author has
thought us worth his while to write a defence of
Old Bachelors?

We intrust you to favour us with one ray of
hope, and not to abandon us to unutterable des-
pair. And as in duty bound, your petitioners
shall ever pray, &c. &c.

TIMOTHY THORNTON,
BARNABY BOXFACE,
cum multis alius.

Bachelors' Hall, Biscuitville year.

The following was copied from the Political Examiner of
March 21st, Fredericktown, Maryland.

Subject to a painful and protracted disease under which I
had laboured for many years, and which had nearly de-
stroyed my voice, and rendered me almost incapable of
performing my duty, I applied to some of the most eminent phy-
sicians in the United States, but unfortunately my disease
seemed to be one that was not to be cured by the ordinary
means of medicine; I learned that from many eminently qual-
ified judges, I gave myself up to the world with all its cares
and calamities, and calmly resigned myself and said, "Lord not
my will but thine be done."

In this situation when all earthly hopes appeared gone,
I fortunately heard of a medicine prepared in Philadelphia
by Mr. Swanwick, which had cured cases similar to my own.—
This information caused me to try it as a last resource, and I
soon found that it was a medicine of great power, and that it
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over his former fellows, is stated to have been one of the causes leading to the disturbance.

Impairment for debt.—On the 27th ult. there were only 7 persons confined for debt in the jail of Boston, the aggregate amount of the demands against five of them being only \$79 46—nine others were on the limits.

A youth of 18, student of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, had been tried and convicted of swindling by obtaining a copy of *Virgil* under a fictitious name, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. He delivered his own defence, which was very ingenious, but unshapely unsupported by evidence.

Sir Gregor M'Gregor has obtained one shilling damages in an action for a libel against the proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, for publishing a statement of his scandalous deceptions of his adherents in the Poyais adventure.

Our legislature enacted during their late session 133 laws;—of these, at least 85 were hurried through during the last week of the session.

The Rev. Mr. Hooper, has arrived at Charleston, S. C. in the British ship *Mary Catharine*, from Liverpool.

A party of sportsmen, at a hunt recently held near Vevey, Indiana, brought in 1007 squirrels.

Death Warrant.—The Sheriff of Baltimore received the warrant for the execution of Rebecca Preston, alias Scott, convicted at the recent term of the City Court, of the murder of her child. Her execution is to take place on Friday, 23d inst.

An extract of a letter from St. Thomas of March 6, says:—"Salt provisions generally are scarce. An arrival of leaf tobacco has taken place, which for the present has supplied the market. Corn and meal are unsaleable; flour dull and plenty. West India produce do."

The Geneva Palladium states, that Howe was executed in Angolia, pursuant to his sentence, on Friday, the 19th ult. The night previous to his execution he attempted to effect his escape, by attempting to bribe the guard with a sum of money he had on his person, and notes to the amount of a thousand dollars, which he forged for the occasion.

Mr. Holly, one of the New York Canal Commissioners, in a report to the Legislature of that state, has acknowledged himself deficient in the sum of \$30,000. He further states, that he expects to be able, in a few months, to make up about \$15,000 of it. The development has excited considerable surprise at Albany.

The Legislature of New York has fixed the 12th of April inst. for the day of adjournment, and to meet again in Albany on the first Tuesday in November next, for the choice of Presidential electors.

DEAR WINE.—A great connoisseur in wines lately died in England, when his whole stock of claret was sold at the rate of *forty eight guineas* a dozen!

Street Paving.—The plan of paving, suggested by Mr. McAlans, of London, by taking up the pavement, and converting the streets into a broken stone road, is about to be adopted in Boston. Leeds dust is said to arise from streets made in this way, and it appears, by the English papers, that several experiments, in different parts of the country, had shown the decided superiority of this new method of paving over the old one. In London a trial was made last summer, which proved every way successful. The cost is comparatively trifling.

The Milton (N. C.) Gazette furnishes a curious account of spontaneous combustion which recently took place in that neighborhood. It occurred in a parcel of Hops, which, after being well-dried, were put into a home-spun cotton gown, moderate fire pressed in, and placed on a heap of cotton seed. No fire or even candle had been, it is said, for three months in the room in which they lay. Cotton has been frequently known to take fire spontaneously in a moist and heated atmosphere. The problem in the present case is, what particular property of the Hops produced the combustion?

Education is strangely neglected in some parts of our country. If the sparseness of the population prevents the establishment of schools, surely parents might, without losing any valuable time, teach their children to read and write. We have just seen, in a North Carolina paper, a copy of the presentment of a Grand Jury of Edgecombe county, concerning a public nuisance, to which six out of the eighteen jurors signed their names, instead of their proper oaths! The Foreman of this Jury was a gentleman, formerly a Representative in Congress, of uncommon literary acquirements.—The advantages of education are at least unequally distributed there.

Splendid Church.—The Catholics of Montreal are preparing to erect a magnificent cathedral, surpassing in splendor and magnificence any ecclesiastical edifice in the continent of North America. It will be strictly and purely gothic, after the best models extant, will hold ten thousands of worshippers, and cost four hundred thousand dollars. Its length is to be 233 feet—breadth 132, with two towers in front each 200 feet in height, and it is to have seven altars, the high altar at the east, behind which is to be a great window 32 feet by 45.

Smuggling.—On the 23d ult. a man on board of a small vessel, in custody of the custom house officers of Charleston, for smuggling Coffee, was found to have the Small Pox. Proper measures were taken by the Board of Health for the removal of the vessel, to prevent the spread of the disease. It is said enough, (says the *City Gazette*), to defraud the government of the duty on coffee, but to *smuggle small pox* into the country ought to be most severely reprobated.

A Mausoleum has been erected by subscription to the Abbe Sicard. The ground on which it is raised, in the burying place of the *Pere La Chaise*, has been purchased by the administrators of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. On the upper part of the black marble which forms the monument, in the style of Egyptian hieroglyphics, are six hands in different positions, indicating the six letters of the name Sicard, conformably to the signs manual adopted by the deaf and dumb of the Institution.

The *schr. Cygnat*, Capt. Dean, 25 days from Richmond, arrived at Boston on Monday. On Saturday last, when off Cape Ponce Light, the cook, a black man, named Rush, seized an axe, wounded a man, and commenced cutting away the mainmast, broke the camboose, &c. The Tennessees being in co. and near by, her captain and crew boarded the *Cygnat*, and succeeded in confining the negro. His object was to scuttle the vessel, having threatened so to do. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that the captain and crew had no means of defending themselves.

Education in Portugal.—There are 873 elementary schools in Portugal; in 306 of which, Latin is taught, in 21, Greek and Hæretic; and in 27, Philosophy, natural and moral. The University and College at Coimbra, together, contain annually from 1250 to 1600 students. In 1819, all these Brevia ments were attended by 21,401 pupils.—In other words, these national institutions, there are several others, where you are educated for particular professions. The annual average of books printed in Portugal, between 1805 and 1819, amounts to ninety-four.

From the *Woodbury Herald*, April 7.

General Jail Delivery.—On Thursday night last, one Jail was delivered without the expense and formally attending a term of the Oyer and Terminer. *Ali Johnson*, who was indicted at our last

court for passing counterfeit money—Isaac Hand, who was taken up lately for robbing a store at May's Landing—and Aaron Stratton, who had been convicted of a petty larceny, where, as usual, locked up in the state room of the prison on Thursday evening, and while the jailer and his family were asleep, they by means of a billet of wood, bent the bar of iron which secured the door of their room, and thus forced it sufficiently open to admit them through—having succeeded in getting to the entry, the same friendly piece of wood assisted them in drawing the staple of the back door, leading to the yard. Nothing now remained to complete their escape but to scale the wall, and the men who displayed such adroitness in getting this far were not long at a loss to overcome this last difficulty. They took the rods from the stove, and bent them into hooks and converted their bed clothes into ropes by tying them together and throwing them over the coping of the wall, and with the assistance of a board which they found in the yard, they scrambled up one at a time, to the top, and descended by the same process. Johnson and Hand are old offenders, having regularly graduated from the State Penitentiary—Stratton is a youth, and is therefore only a candidate for the honors.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
OPERA DRESS.—Dress of white satin, with chimæsters set on three rows without stalks; near the hem, a clochette trimming of crape, forming fips-plaits or quiltings. The bust trimmed with bouffant puffs of silk net, confined by bows of white satins. Andalusia mantle of pink satin, trimmed with ermine without spots, a high standing up collar, lined with spotted ermine, finishes the cloak. The hair arranged in long ringlets, and ornamented with small red roses, and white Spanish bows, the latter very sparingly adopted.—Necklace of two rows of very large pearls.

WALKING DRESS.—Pelisse of Gros de Naples, the color of the marsh mallow blossoms; fastened down the front with three large well wrought buttons. Black velvet bonnet, tied with marsh mallow colored ribband, and crowned with a large full blown rose and bows of velvet. Long black chauntily veil, the pelisse is made with a narrow French collar, surmounted by a double frill Urling's lace. A double gold chain with a watch depending. Black kid half boots, and yellow gloves.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 10, 1824.

It is gratifying to learn that the arguments of several of our most celebrated members in Congress, on a late important question, are about being published together, in a book, at Washington. It is to be regretted that this course has not been more frequently adopted—there has been much valuable matter delivered in the halls of Congress, which should not have been permitted to be, so soon as it is in a measure, lost to the public. We hope this attempt will succeed, and be followed up, for there can be no doubt, that young as our country is in the production of great and exalted talent, there is yet sufficient to form a work of more than ordinary richness, and one which will lose nothing on a comparison with the productions of either ancient or modern assemblies.

The city of New-York appears to have been, for a short time past particularly, kept in a state of ferment, owing to a more than usual association of "mysterious transactions," strange and distressing developments, combined with circumstances that have tended to keep the city in an almost continued state of excitement. Of these, the execution of Johnson for the murder of Murray, is the most conspicuous. This was actually turned into what may, with propriety, be termed a *holiday*. The description in the various papers of the immense crowds which assembled to witness that awful ceremony, with the attending scenes of confusion and depravity is disgusting, and above all that so many of that sex from whom we would fain hope better things, should be found taking part in scenes that shock the mind possessed of the least feeling and delicacy, is painful in the extreme. We could wish for their credit, and for the honour of our country, that such things were done away.

Better late than never—The Board of Health have published their intention of rigidly enforcing the provisions and penalties of that part of the act of the state legislature passed at its last session, which declares that no practicing physician or other person or persons shall be allowed to communicate the infection of Small Pox by *inoculation* or otherwise, within their jurisdiction, without permission of the Board of Health, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

THE TARIFF BILL, has been at length reported to the House, from the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives. This was effected (remarks the National Intelligencer) by a sitting of seven hours on Tuesday, during which there was a good deal of discussion, and a variety of amendments proposed, some of which succeeded, and others were rejected. Of the Debate, it is vain to attempt to give any account. Twenty columns of the newspapers would not suffice for it.

An important step (adds the Intelligencer) has thus been taken in the march of this bill. Our readers are, however, cautioned against making calculations on the decisions in the committee of the whole, for they are all liable to be reversed, and, considering the closeness of some of the votes, cannot safely be relied upon as indicative of what will ultimately be done. The general principle of the bill, moreover, will be debated, and possibly settled, upon the announced motion of Mr. FORTNEY, before the amendments come up for decision.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.
The Elton Press on Monday, states that the Engineers and a committee of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal are now actively engaged in marking out the line of the Canal. Mr. RANDOLPH, (the chief contractor) is receiving proposals for sub-contracts, and the work is about to be prosecuted with spirit and vigor.

The Grand Jury of the City of Philadelphia consider as an evil of no common magnitude, the association in the prison of the city, of old and abandoned villains with the young and tender in vice, who are capable, under proper moral restraint, of becoming useful members of society.—The Grand Jury do not consider it their province to point out the mode in which the evil may be

and calling the attention of the benevolent citizens to a house of refuge, upon the principles lately proposed in the city of New York, as one means of accomplishing this desirable purpose.

The weather is now beautiful—it is really productive of delightful sensations to walk out, in to the clear spring air, and to witness the animated scenes so full of life, spirit and activity. Many of the fruit trees, plants and shrubbery in our city, and vicinity, have already begun to blossom, and scent the air with their balmy fragrance. Every thing seems to wear a pleasing aspect, and to fill the heart with thankfulness and gratitude to the bountiful bestower of all good.

IRON ORE.—A specimen of rich iron ore discovered on the farm of G. W. Waite, Esq. situated in New Jersey, about 8 miles from this city, has been left at the office of the Aurora. The bed from which it was taken comprises about fifteen acres, and what considerably enhances its value, it is only about one and a half miles from Cooper's Creek, which emptying into the Delaware, will afford a cheap and expeditious method of transporting either the ore or the manufactured iron to Philadelphia. The proprietor intends erecting buildings for the purpose of working the bed immediately.

A singular circumstance occurred a few days since at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. A French lady in company with a number of others was viewing with intense interest the countenance of Cain, painted by that celebrated Artist, David, when in an instant she gave a piercing shriek and fell senseless in the arms of her companions; on her recovery, she explained by stating that the terrific and appalling feeling, displayed in the countenance of Cain, brought so forcibly to her recollection, similar feelings exhibited by a member of the revolutionary committee, before whom herself and parents were brought during a period of the French Revolution, that nature could not support the recollection so powerfully renewed to her senses.

WARNING TO CARTERS AND OTHERS.

Patrick Hagan, a carter, was indicted in this city, for an assault and battery upon Evan W. Thomas, Jr. and Miss Grubb. The circumstances of the case, as disclosed by the testimony, on the part of the prosecution, appeared to be as follows. Mr. Thomas and Miss Grubb were in a gig proceeding up Eleventh street, between Spruce and Locust streets. They were on the East, or right hand side of the street in the passing direction. A small quantity of lumber lying near the curb stone, compelled Mr. Thomas to turn out about six feet. Just as he was coming in contact with the lumber, he perceived the defendant coming down the middle of the street in a cart, driving at a rapid rate. Mr. Thomas immediately checked his horse into a walk, and being as near the east curb stone as the lumber would permit, and ample room on his west side for the cart to pass, he naturally concluded that the defendant would turn out, as he was bound by law to do. The latter, however, disregarded his duty and the danger in which he was placing the lives of those in the gig, drove straight forward and ran against the gig, and the shafts were broken; the horse being frightened and rendered unmanageable, ran off, and near the corner of Locust street upset the gig and threw Mr. Thomas and Miss Grubb on the pavement.

Fortunately they were not seriously injured, but the gig was much broken, and the horse seriously hurt. It appearing to the Court and Jury that the above facts were clearly proved, and that the accident occurred in consequence of the extreme negligence or design of the defendant, he was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars.

Captain Plaskett, of the brig *Emeline* at Holmes Hole from St. Thomas, states that the day he sailed a report reached there that an American schooner from La Guayra for St. Thomas was taken and burnt on the south side of Porto Rico by a piratical schooner. It was also reported that a piratical schooner had been taken by the British sloop of war *Scout*, off the south east part of Porto Rico—that the pirates all jumped overboard, and that fifteen were taken from the water by the boat of the *Scout*.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors.—Having just been engaged in reading the fourth number of the American Monthly Magazine, I cannot resist the strong desire which its perusal has created in my mind, of sincerely congratulating the public on the establishment of a work which has thus far afforded and promises to continue so valuable, appropriate, and original a fund of reading. With it editor I have no acquaintance whatever, other wise than as the author of several works, which have added greatly to the literary reputation of our country. But whoever he may be, I presume that, without offence, I may take this opportunity of paying this unfeigned tribute of admiration. Not so much, however, for the bold and fearless stand which he has taken against the popular opinions of the day, in reference to certain celebrated literary characters; for, although in the forcible, and in many instances, conclusive reasonings which this stand has elicited, I find much to approve, I yet cannot coincide with him throughout; still, however, in this, notwithstanding my partial opinion, (for this, after all, is but the opinion of an individual, and of one who judges more, perhaps, from the force of feeling than of reason,) I willingly admit his claims to the thanks of those who estimate, in its true light, that pure, harmonious, and may I add, of fashionable style, for which he is so strenuous an advocate. But it is not for these things; nor the correct and comprehensive retrospects of politics; nor the liberal feeling which appears to influence its principles, that first induced me to take up my pen: these will find a more ready welcome with those of sober feeling and sound intellect. It is the feeling, energy, and heart touching pathos that dwells in the "Woodlands," that arrested my attention most forcibly, and rivetted every emotion of my heart. I was doubtless more deeply interested from having frequently visited the beautifully romantic scenery to which it alludes. I have more than once, in silent rapture, mused while gliding smoothly along the glassy mirror, near "the banks immediately opposite the bay of Flushing," when "the waves lay calm and quiet beneath the falling shades, and the white canvases of several packets bound up the sound scarcely caught sufficient air to bend them to their course;" and that too when "a faint tinge of light began to spread itself along the eastern horizon, the promise of a coming moon, and the tops of the forest on the Long Island shore became faintly visible." Sweet the

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	44	48	92
In New-York,	50	46	96
In Baltimore,	16	15	31

The deaths in this city last week were 92, among which were, 81 by consumption, 8 typhus fever, and 5 small pox.

Mr. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that a few more pupils can be received, on terms, at their Seminary for young Ladies and Gentlemen in different apartments, N. W. corner of 3d and Union sts.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is continually to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation at his stand, No. 105 MARKET ST. S. BEELEY, corner of Fifth and Court between Third and Fourth streets.

April 10—**JOHN C. RUHLMAN.**

TO RENT,

A Cotton Factory, and immediate possession given. Containing 500 spindles, with power from 40 horses for more, on a number of floors. The Factory is 28 by 35 ft. Three stories high, an good repair, the walls are brick, the roof is shingles, and the works and gearing new. There is a well with water, and is warmed with a complete ventilation system, being watered the air. There are three dwellings attached, one for the owner, it is situated in the Village of Wilmington, five miles west of Philadelphia. Apply to the subscriber on premises.

april 10—34 EDWARD MARSHALL.

REMOVAL.

Joseph E. McIlhenney, CLOCK & WATCH Maker, lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third St., has removed to No. 22 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be repaired and warranted.

april 10—17

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to

[illegible]

This is a vertical, high-contrast black and white image. It appears to be a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a piece of wood or metal, showing a central vertical line and some horizontal striations. The image is very dark and grainy, with a high level of contrast between the light and dark areas.



THE OLD

Varley's very own life. That gives it all its flavor.

AN ENIGMA.

A. B. and C. were acquainted quite well. A. had a team of six horses to sell. He enquired of B. if he wanted to buy. Who reply'd he did not, and gave this reason why: That money at present was hard to be found, And he in his pocket had only four pence. C. wanted the team but his funds were still worse. He declared he had only four pence in his purse. When says A, C. I know you're a true honest man, And will freely oblige you in all that I can, I'll sell you the team, if you buy you incline. For the quarter of its cash divided by thine. One year's credit, at five per cent interest, I'll give. I know you will pay me provided you live. The bargain was struck—now pray make it appear. What C. had to pay at the end of the year.

LOVE'S FIRST SIGH.

If there's an hour more sweet, more blest, And life's chequered scene, If joy e'er filled the artless breast, Its cares and fears between, Tis then the heart, it knows not why, With rapture fill'd, breathes Love's first sigh. How swiftly sweet the moments fly, Mid groves and flow'ry dells, When fondly gazing on that eye, Where purest passion dwells, And the young bosom throbbing high, With fond alarms breathes love's first sigh.

The Dutches of Devonshire.—As the beautiful Dutches of Devonshire was one day stepping out of her carriage, a dustman, who was accidentally standing by, and was about to regale himself with his accustomed whiff of tobacco, caught a glance of her countenance, and exclaimed, "Lord love you, my lady, let me light my pipe in your eyes." The Dutches was so delighted with the compliment, that she frequently afterwards checked the strains of adulation which were so constantly offered to her chariot, by saying, "Oh! after the dustman's compliment, all others are insipid."

SIR W. JONES AND THOMAS DAY.

One day upon removing some books at the chamber of the former, a large spider dropped upon the floor; upon which Sir W. Jones, with some warmth, said, "Kill that spider." "Day," "Kill that spider," said Mr. Day, with that coolness for which he was so conspicuous, "I will not kill that spider—I do not know that I have a right to kill that spider. Suppose when you were going in your coach to Westminster Hall, a Superior Being, who, perhaps, may have as much power over you as you have over this insect, should say to you, 'Kill that spider, kill that spider.'—How should you like that?—and I am sure, to most people, a lawyer, is a more noxious animal than a spider."

A REPORT UNCOURTEOUS.

A Justice of the Peace in Vermont, who was not very noted for his erudition, had a cause brought before him of rather an obscure nature, in which a young woman was introduced as a witness, who was not delicate in the choice of words in her testimony. The Justice observed to her, that she had *been* enough in her face to make a five-pail kettle. To which she answered, "Yes, sir—and there is *nap* enough in your head to fill it."

EFFECT OF DULLING.

In ridicule of the practice of dulling, Dr. Franklin used to tell the following story:—A person used to another in a coffee house—"Sir, stand a little further off, sir, you smell offensive." "Sir," answered the person addressed, "that is an affront, and you must fight me." "I will fight you if you must upon it," rejoined the first. "but how will that mend the matter? If you kill me, I shall smell too; and if I kill you, you will smell worse than you do at present."

BON MOT.

The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'or, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl curtsied, and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more?" "Yes, sire, (said she) I have just something for the poor." The Emperor, amused by her ingenuity, repeated his donation. "Go, go," said he, "all your features are petitions."

A COLLEGE EXERCISE.

A short time after the war for independence, an exercise was given to one of the students at Westminster school. The word was *Navigare*—on which he immediately wrote an epigrammatic couplet in Latin, of which the following is a translation.

YOUTH AND EXPERIENCE.

A gentleman who had heard the Rev. Mr. Davis, relate, that colonel Washington had said "he knew no music so pleasing as the whistling of bullets," being alone with him at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the latter end of 1773, at the time he was commander in chief of the continental forces, asked him whether it was as had been related; the general answered, "If I said so, it was when I was young."

KEEP TO THE POINT.

A certain English philosopher having asserted in opposition to Dr. Franklin, that blunt conductors for lightning were the only safe ones, the king of Great Britain, during the revolutionary war, caused the sharp conductors of his palace to be changed, and blunt ones to be put in their places, as though he destined to owe his safety to the invention of an enemy. This he persisted in, although the royal society publicly condemned the pretended improvement. This antidote produced the following neat and sarcastic epigram:

While you, great Cæsar, for safety hunt, And sharp conductors change for blunt, The minute's end of point, Franklin's name your power pursue; And all your thunder, fearless view, By keeping to the point.

On the death of Helen, wife of Edward Smith.

Poor Helen's dead! said jolly Ned, His eyes with tears of joy o'erswelling; Hark to that bell, I'm passing well, Although there is my Nell a-going.

A French Bull.

A Paris Journal states that one Deputy, condemned to death at Lyons, had attempted suicide, first by poison, and then by a knife; but said the editor, "medical assistance being promptly administered, he is now out of danger, (hors de danger), and will to-morrow undergo the sentence of the law."

JOB PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at the office of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*, No. 121 S. 5th St. ap 10-11

A GENERAL REGISTER.

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted, throughout the State, Terms, from 100 to 200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JAMES R. WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 75 S. Third St. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Water.

JOSEPH BINKLEY, No. 34 South Fifth Street, Taylor, Turnout and Westchester, &c. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Carver. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth Street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth St., where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS the low priced Book and Stationery Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence Office, at the S. W. corner 3d & Fannin Street. A few Boards taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market St. at story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 714 South Second Street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of **CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS**.

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front Street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush Township, Northumberland County, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives a pair of Horses in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.

AT A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry St., at the late house above Eighth St. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pigeons.

TO SOCIETIES—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ALLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race Street to No. 101 North Seventh Street, a few doors below Race Street.

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Anconas, N. J., a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry St. a door below Market St. He has a large stock of salt fish, and is thankful to those who would favor him with their custom.

JOHN MCLOD, Hatter, No. 45 Market Street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and good assortment.

JOHN HEALITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune Street, occupied formerly by B. Green.

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE, and KEMERION—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth Street, above Arch Street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 174 Vine above 5th St. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.

GEORGE ALLEIGH, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufacturer, No. 163 Vine Street.

CHARLES P. LITTLE, No. 7 North Sixth St. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. No. 163 North Third, near Vine St. manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the late fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth St. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutter, No. 77 S. Second St. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 South Fourth St. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.

GEORGE ALLEIGH, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fly Leaf Paper, No. 163 Vine St.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 130 North Third St. above Race. **ANDREW MOORE** keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 111 Strawberry St. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (corner of the firm of Lintner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth Street, 1st brick house above Poplar Lane.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust Street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 115 North Second Street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second St. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarinet Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second Street, opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYING AND SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 25 North Eighth Street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 35 North Sixth Street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand **BOYS' BOOTERS** of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.

P. C. WILMARTH has removed to No. 234 Market Street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

New Jersey Supreme Court.

On the 7th of February, A. D. 1824.

John Sexton, vs. The President and Trustees of the IN DEBT. Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steam Boat Company.

THE Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, having returned the Writ of Summons in this case, "not served," and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of the court, that process cannot be served on said defendants, as mentioned in the first section of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors against Corporations." It is ordered that the said defendant do cause their appearance to be entered to the said action, on or before the second Tuesday of May next, on failure thereof that the said action be proceeded in agreeably to the provisions of the above-act, the said plaintiff causing a copy of this order to be inserted within the said twenty days, and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, kept by James Sloan at Kephart's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph Kephart in Camden, in the said county of Gloucester; and that a copy of this order be published in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued for at least six weeks; and also causing a copy of this order to be posted up within the said twenty days, and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, kept by James Sloan at Kephart's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph Kephart in Camden, in the said county of Gloucester; 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